2: Gamble S-5 (1926-1933) 1954 AF12 North China AF12

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TABLE 102. VILLAGE HOME INDUSTRY: WOOD AND BAMBOO

	Villages	Families	Males and Females	Output	Price[1]	Per Cent Gain
Bamboo rakes	1	1	1	$ 140	$ 0.10	–
Bellows	2	3	3	850	4.10	28
Benches, small	1	16	16	250	.05	20
Bread steamers[2]	1	1	3	400	1.10	30
Boxes	–	–	–	1,760	.05	–
Chairs	1	6	6	3,000	1.00	30
Ladles	2	64	90	9,690	.11	18
Looms	1	1	2	160	8.00	38
Pails	3	9	13	1,700	1.00	25
Peanut sieves	1	3	3	50	9.00	33
Pecks[2]	1	1	1	630	2.50	60
Pestles	–	–	–	6,600	.20	–
Pints	2	16	46	1,000	.05	–
Pitchforks	7	76	215	16,100	.50	27
Plows[2]	1	3	5	550	2.10	38
Poles	–	–	–	13,140	.20	–
——, carrying[2]	1	1	2	240	.80	25
——, spade handles	–	–	–	40	.20	28
Rolling pins	2	28	56	5,010	.10	40
Saddles	1	4	9	800	.25	40
Scales	2	2	5	440	–	33
Screens, for paper	2	2	2	150	1.25	68
——, for ko pai	1	1	1	50	.15	66
Seeders	1	1	2	150	3.00	16
Sieve hoops	1	1	3	–	–	20
Spindles	–	50	70	900	.09	28
Spinning wheels	–	2	4	140	.50	20
Thread reels	–	10	20	2,000	.80	25
Toys[2]	1	10	26	320	.04	–
Toy bowls	–	–	–	240	.02	–
Toy incense cases	–	–	–	230	.03	–
Toy lantern bottoms	–	–	–	40	.01	–
Toy penholders	–	–	–	2,700	.03	–
Water wheel handles	1	1	4	800	.10	–
Weaving reeds	–	2	4	700	.35	14
Well windlasses	–	15	16	5,870	2.50	20
Winnowing machines	2	6	12	1,080	12.00	33
		336	640	$77,900		

[1] Each.

[2] Items bracketed were made by the same family.

4: Burgess E-4, 5 (1926-1927) 1928 AF12 North China AF12

CHAPTER II

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE GUILDS

A. The Early Existence of Industry and Trade in China

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The origin of the guilds in their present form is a problem on which there is little or no light. In the Chinese Encyclopedia there are detailed tracings through the dynasties of the development of the crafts, such as stone workers, silversmiths, and carpenters; but these records give no details as to the organizations of these workmen. The following is a sample of the type of information or myth contained in the enormous Chinese Encyclopedia, *Shih Wu Chi Yuan*, which was published in the twelfth year of the Emperor Cheng Tung of the Ming Dynasty (1447). This note is given concerning the origin of wood carving:

Shien Chuang Shih Yi says that wood craft was originated by one of the courtiers of the Emperor Hwang Ti (B. C. 2704-2595), Tzo-Che. When the emperor died Tzo-Che made his statue of wood. He induced a group of feudal lords to worship the emperor. This carving marks the origin of wood craft (wood carving).

The development of this and other crafts is traced through the various reigns of the ancient emperors. In many cases the number of workmen of various sorts employed for a specific task in connection with the court is given; but nowhere could be found any reference to the organization of guilds.

4: Burgess E-4, 5 (1926-1927) 1928 AF12 North China AF12

Table and Chair Makers — *Cho Yi Hang* (Table Chair Guild). 467* 322 ●

Originally makers only of Chinese-style tables and chairs, they now also make foreign-style furniture.

Tailors—*Cheng Yi Hang* (Make Clothing Guild). 467* 294

The makers originally only of Chinese clothing but now also of foreign-style clothing.

Tinkers (or Porcelain Menders)—*Chiao Lu Hang* (Clever Stove Guild). 467* 445

The members of this organization are the traveling tinkers who carry along with them their implements, including a diamond-pointed gimlet made to revolve by the use of a twisted rope, and a little stove. These artisans, rightfully called "clever," mend articles made of porcelain, brass, iron, and certain other metals, usually by the use of metal brads. They are perhaps best known for their skill in joining together securely broken pieces of china, by both gluing the pieces together and fastening them firmly by brads melted into tiny holes which they have bored in the porcelain.

COMMERCIAL GUILDS

Clock Stores — *Chung Piao Hang Shang Hui* (The Clock Watch Commercial Guild Association). 441* 405

Buyers, sellers and repairers of clocks and watches. These artisans do not make clocks or watches, but have skilled workers in their stores to make repairs.

Cloth Stores — *Pu Hang Shang Hui* (Cloth Commercial Guild Association). 441*

Dealers primarily in cotton cloth. Silk, however, may be found in most cloth stores.